RACELAND AND FIRENZI.

THEIR RACE IN THE GRAND NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF HANDICAPS - RACELAND'S LACK OF PERSONAL BEAUTY.

Mr. Belmont says that he uttered no complaint or criticism of the weight assigned to Raceland in the Grand National Handicap. It was reported among well-known owners at Jerome Park on Saturday that Mr. Belmont had remarked with emphasis before the race that too much weight had been put on Raceland. and that his horse could not possibly beat Firenzi with 126 pounds up against the mare's 130. But as Mr. Belmont declares that he did not criticise the handicapping, that settles the matter and proves that the report had no foundation. He certainly has been known to criticise some previous handicaps at other tracks in plain language, and if he had criticised this one and found fault with it among his friends, he would merely have been following the universal example of It is the standing joke of the turf-the constant habit that owners have of finding fault with the handleapper, and complaining that too much weight has been put on their horses. Generally this criticism s reasonably good-natured, but the writer has often scard very influential and prominent owners use the bitterest and most vehement language in stigmatizing handicaps. And this fault finding is not confined to any one track, to any single handicapper, or to any particular handicapping committee. It prevails upon all tracks, and all owners indulge in it at times, some much more frequently, of course, than others. It has often been my amusing experience to hear an owner before a race protesting earnestly against the weight allofted to his horse, and asseverating before high heaven that the animal had no earthly chance of winning with such weight, and then a few minutes later to see that same horse gallop home an easy winner of that same handicap with that same weight. Owners very rarely mean to impute any lack of good faith or any lack of excellent motives to handicappers, but most of them are very frequently free in descanting upon what they insist is a deplorable lack of judgment on the part of the handicapping authority in not putting less weight upon their horses. So if Mr. Belment had found fault with the handicapping of Raceland in the Grand National, he would have been in good company, and would have conformed to a practice which is as comprehensive and all-embracing as is the turf itself.

Mr. Belmont appears to be sensitive because it is frankly stated in these columns that Racciand has an ugly shape. The racing writer of The Tribune was among the first to celebrate the remarkable merits of Raceland. In fact, he has frequently so merits of Raceland. In fact, he has frequently so extelled and exalted those merits as to provoke sharply expressed dissent from the pens of other racing writers. When Raceland won the Suburban, surely these columns were not faint or cold in his praise. Due commendation has been given him here for all his memorable achievements. He is a horse of grand development in certain lines, of marvellous of grand development in certain lines, of marvellous power, of tremendous stride and of enormous speed, But his most idolarrous worshipper cannot claim that he is majestic, stately, pretty or handsome in repose. A raceborse of very high class (all in all, perhaps, the best gelding ever seen in America), he has won laurels that will endure. His best races have been so good that the memory of them will last while he American turf lasts. But he is a singularly plain and unattractive horse to the eye. The Bard was a great land. in good that the memory of them will last while the American turf lasts. But he is a singuiarly plain and unattractive horse to the eye. The Bard was a great the eye. The Bard was a great racchorse, but he was anything but a heauty. In absence of good looks Raceland resembles him, as he does in exceptional speed. Except when he is devouring space with his prodigious strides, Raceland looks awkward and uncouth. He cannot help it that he is not as symmetrical in form or so pleasing to the vision as is that fascinating princess of the turf, dainty, exquisite little Firenzi. Yet there is no reason for suppressing the obvious truth that Raceland is not personally prepossessing. No fair-minded turf, man grudges Mr. Belmont the honor of winning the Grand National two years in succession with Raceland; and far be it from me to detract a jot from Raceland's well-earned glory. He won the Grand National of 1880, as he won it in 1888, after a stubborn contest, in which Firenzi was fairly beaten, and saturday's victory was a brilliant one for Raceland. No one has a higher opinion of Raceland than the writer has Nevertheless, had Firenzi Leen as thoroughly seasoned as Raceland was on Saturday, had she releved just the preparation for this race that Raceland received by means of his two strong races with Badge received by means of his two strong races with Badge received the substance of the two strong races with Badge received to the comparative beauty of the two horses.

THE JEROME PARK ENTRIES TO DAY. There will be no opposition at Westchester to-day

to the racing at Jerome Park, and the fields will be large. Excellent racing is assured by the character and quality of the entries.

Carrie C. will probably win the first race, and Successor is likely to run second.

Defaulter, with his light weight, ought to capture

the second race, while King Crab has the best claim to

Salvator is so consistent and meritorious a colt that he should be first in the Katonah Handleap at a mile for three-year-olds, although the crushing weight of give such horses as Reporter, Eric, Madstone, Sluggard and Diablo from eleven to twenty-two pounds. But Salvator is a good colt, the only really good and steadfast colt of his age that we have in America, and I shall expect him to win in the face of the big allowances in weight that he must give to fair racehorses of his own age. Diablo may run second, if he starts, although his race yesterday was so horrible that it anpears to be almost an impossibility to rescue this colt

from the lowest depths of degradation. The fourth race is a heavy-weight handicap at threequarters of a mile, and although Volunteer will be compelled to carry 137 pounds, yet the others are so plumply and rounded weighted cand shiffully, too, by the handicapper that Mr. Gebbard's fast sprinter Volunteer should win, while Pontiac will probably run recond.

Egmont, with his light weight of 103 pounds, may secure the fifth race, aithough Badge and Strideaway, at only 115 pounds each, look tempting, and if Egmont falters they will run first and second.

That poor, old, banged-about, wretched, ragged, tumbled, moth-eaten, bedraggied piece of baggage, Letritia, may at last get a race. She ought to be first in the sixth race, while Bill Barnes may gain second place. in the state and place.

If place are the lists of probable starters are the lists of probable starters.

FIRST RACE-TWO-YEAR-OLDS. SPECIAL WEIGHTS. FIVE FURLONGS, STRAIGHT COURSE.

| FIVE | | STRAIGHT COUL | |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
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| T. Lemanton at | 108 | Rosette | |
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| Marie Loveit. | 109 | Nosegay | 100 |
| | 103 | | |
| SECOND R | ACE-SPECIAL | WEIGHTS, 1 | * MILES |
| | The second secon | W. C. and St. Company | W't |
| Name. | *** | Santalene | 1000 |
| King Crab | 110 | Santaiene | |
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| Brave | | Little Addie | 104 |
| Diable | 111 | | 103 |
| Dregon | | Annie Blackburn | 102 |
| Madstone | 110 | Vivid | |
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| Young Duke | 124 | CHATATAL SCHOOL | 1 141 |
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| FIRTH E. | ACE - BEATE | N HORSES. | SPECIAL |
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| Strideaway | 115 | Hertha | 100 |
| Defaulter | 110 | Prose | |
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| Climax | 103 | Burnside | |
| SIXT | H BACE_SEL | Name. Refund | FS. |
| Name | William Charles | Nama | 77774 |
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| Clarette come | | isciund | 199 |
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"MIKE DWYER'S NEW TRACK."

ALL READY FOR RACING AT ELIZABETH-THE COURSE AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

To-morrow the law rings down the curtain on the cacing drama in the State of New-York for the year 1889. Jerome Park and Westchester end the season. No time is to be lost, however, in transferring horses, jockeys, bookmakers and the public to New-Jersey, where the play opens on Wednesday, October 16, at Michael Dwyer's new track. Of course, Mr. Dwyer is But the sole owner of this new enterprise. He was simply its prime mover, is a large stockholder and has en elected president of the organization that controls

called "Mike Dwyer's track." This trademark will THE CONFESSION OF FAITH. stick to it, distinguishing it from all others. guarantee of good faith, and the public will go there always have been at Gravesend.

The new track is within fwenty-five minutes of this city. Everybody knows with what promptness and expedition crowds are handled by the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central railroads. There will be no long delays in tunnels, no rushing over foot-bridges to catch trains, no changes of any sort. Racegoers were an hour and thirty-five minutes coming from Jerome Park to the Grand Central Station on Saturday. This could not happen between Elizabeth and Jersey City, though the distance is nearly twice as great. The Jersey Central has extended its tracks into the grounds of the new course, and passengers will get off the cars within forty feet of the grand stand. This structure is as complete in every detail as it was possible to make it. Nothing that could add to the comfort of racegoers seems lacking. With representatives of neighboring Presbyteries, as 3,000 persons can sit in the two stories. The main it was called up before the recess that those pr floor is twelve feet above the ground and the stairs in this there are numerous flights in the interior of the reads stand, so that it is not necessary to brave exposure in descending to the regions given up to not joints, clam | Faith ! chowders, oyster stews, beers, wines, etc.-regions that appeal strongly to racegoers in October and November. The ground floor is a peculiarly attractive place-like a long hall open on one side and lined with good things all along the otherand will never be deserted, no matter what happen to the main deck above. It leads to the betting ring, at the northeast end, where 100 bookmakers could set up their slates without crowding. At the other end are the offices of the association, the club-house and its appurtenances, and the paddock, all practically under the same roof. This compactness is the most striking feature of the arrangement. No one need go out-doors in inclement weather, either to do his betting or to see the horses saddled in the paddock. This is precisely as it should be. The front of the stand is not glazed yet, but may be one of these days. It is not likely that a conservatory will be needed this season, for we are almost sure to have at least a few weeks of Indian summer before winter gets its grip on us. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, the toilet-rooms being models of compactness and convenience.

The lawn is half brick, half earth and about seventy-five feet in width. The judges' and timers' stands resemble those at Gravesend. Over 325 boxes are now ready for tenants. The stables are high and of the tenets of the Presbyterian Church has been dry, and modelled after those of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Many trainers went to the track yesterday to bespeak accommodations for their charges, and the demand for room will probably so far exceed the supply that Linden Park, which is but two miles away,

may have to throw open its boxes.

But that part of its property of which the New-Jersey Jockey Club has cause to feel most proud is its track. The writer has never seen a better piece of grading nor any so well adapted to the uses for pastors, aided by denominational papers. which it was constructed. Great pains were taken with this work by the contractor, Mr. O'Reilly, who, by the way, is the owner of that crazy mare Conne mara, and a stockholder in the association. He began with a thick layer of peat, and on that spread several inches of clay loam. Then as a top dressing he the finest moulding sand, packing it well to a depth of four inches. This sand he discovered in an island in the salt meadow about a mile from the grounds. It does not seem possible for such a track to be seri ously affected by rain or frost. It was dry enough yesterday for racing and fair time could have been made on it. All that it needs is a harrowing to put it the past generations. All shades of Calvinism have in tiptop condition. Such a track should be fast, and been content with the present phraseology of the at the same time soft enough for cripples to gambol on. Standards, and both branches of the Church were re-It insures the success of the project.

Secretary McIntyre has published a neat programme for the first six days, October 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22, features, no "fixtures." All the races are of the overnight order—weepstakes, will selfounded to each, of which \$100 to second and \$50 to third. The cutrance fee in every case is only \$10. The conditions please the owners and trainers, and large fields may be looked for. The racing each day will begin at 2 o'clock, and special trains will leave the foot of Liserty-st at 12:30, 1 and 1:20 p. m.

Many persons visited the track yesserday. President Michael Dwyer, John Kelly, Henry Stedeker, Superintendent Brush and Mr. O'Reflly welcomed all, and Mr. McIntyre was there to make things hum. On Wednesday, the first day of the meeting, the gates will be invited to enter free. This is a wise and popular proceeding, and will callist the sympathies and good-will of the Jerseymen. features, no "fixtures." All the races are of the

NOTES OF THE TURF.

Linden Park. He has been in constant attendance there for several weeks, pushing the work to completion. He is ready to race, everything being on hand

The Dwyers didn't want Zephyrus very much, but ran him up in the selling race on Saturday to "get even" with Your Uncie William Daly, who bid up Brussels a few days ago. It is the only time the Dwyers ever bought a horse out of a selling race. They intended to lel Daly take Sir Dixon and lianover to Hartford this winter, but he is not likely to get

Philip Dwyer and Trainer McCabe always thought well of June Day, and the cause of the coit's backwardness was a thoroughpin. As soon as he got rid of that he showed himesif to be a racehorse. Both Blackburn and onward have gone amiss and will race no more this year.

GENERAL GRUBE ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

AN IMPORTANT UTTERANCE EXPECTED THIS WEEK-AFFAIRS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 13.-General Grubb has written a letter to a member of the State Committee upon the issues of the campaign, and it will be published this week, probably on Thursday. As a formal utterance, drawn with care and considered thoroughly, it is expected to have a strong effect upon the campaign. General Grubb will speak plainly on ballot reform declaring definitely in favor of the act of last winter, which was defeated by the Democrats in the Senate, and accepting the Australian system as one good solution of the problem. He will also take the post. Church to work on the very same old basis, in the very tion on temperance legislation which the party record requires, and will not, it is understood, yield to she pressure which has been brought to bear in favor of modifying the attitude of the party An unerance on compulsory education is also expected and this will

The meeting of the Republican clubs on Tuesday at Elizabeth will be one of the greatest incidents of There will be representatives from

The Supreme Court will give its opinion on the

The supreme Court will give its opinion on the validity of the new law regulating the election of Freeholders in Hudson and Essex this week. Unless the sentiment to opinion is against the law, the new Freeholders will be chosen at the November election.

The publication of the laws in the newspapers is nearly completed. The cost to the State treasury is beginning to feel the burden of heavy additional payments without increase in revenue.

It seems to have been almost forgotten that an amendment to the Constitution will come before the next Legislature for final vote, previous to being submitted to the people for their approval. The attendance is to permit the Legislature to chact special laws for cities and for grants of corporate lower. There is general objection to the proposed return to the old method of granting special charters to corporations, but this cannot be avoided, it is claimed if there is to be special legislation for cities. The difficulties of the present method have been found in the attempts to get privileges for one city which another did not desire. It is not believed the amendment will pass.

"Dr. Van I

VICTIMS OF A RAILWAY DISASTER.

Mrs. Sophia S. Johnson, who was so severely injured in the accident near Streator, Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, on August 2: and has been in the hospital since then, was brought here from Chicago on Saturday, and taken to Norfolk, Conn., by her son, Dr. Dwight D. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was one of the two most seriously injured, and remained at the hospital at Streator until she Be-tie New-Jerseldent of the organization that controls this club includes some of the most prominent, liberal and popular turfmen in New-York and Brooklyn, but the well-equipped course that the association has built near Elizabeth is already and will continue to be

pafidently expecting to be as well treated as they DR. SHEDD SPEAKS FOR CONSERVATIVE PRESBYTERIANS.

> A LEADER IN DOGMATIC THEOLOGY DENIES THAT THE CREED TEACHES ERROR-

DANGERS OF THE DISCUSSION. The Scotch Presbyterian Church lecture-room in West Fourteenth-st., where the meetings of the Newmorning when it was expected that the overture from the General Assembly relating to the revision of the for discussion. In the large gathering were many its back to the northwest it defies the biting winds of as nearly all the Presbyterian clergymen in New-York. This important topic had been set down for the after winter. It is near our not gaugy. There is no tan important topic had been set down for the suggestion of "gingerbread" work anywhere. About noon meeting, but so great was the interest in it that then might not miss the debate that was likely to front are arranged as at Westchester. In addition to follow when the report was received. The overture

(1) Do you desire a revision of the Confession of

(2) If so, in what respects and to what extent? No one expected that any decisive action would be taken at the first meeting, but the deep interest in the overture was manifested when an entire day in November was set apart for the discussionwere few members of the Presbytery present who had The Tribune with Professor Philip Schaff, of the Union Theological Seminary, and in some of the speeches intimations were made that similar interviews with leading theologians would do much toward solving what is conceded by all to be a vital question, not only for all the followers of the Westminster sym but also for all denominations. Dr. Schaff's plea for a revision that should make the love of God the central doctrine was admired even by those who will vote not to change the wording of the Confession. Vigorous as was the position taken by Dr. Schaff

in favor of a revision of the Creed, The Tribune presents herewith an interview with one of his colleagues in the Seminary equally vigorous against disturbing the Confession. For half a century, Professor W. G. T. Shedd has been an expounder of the doctrines taught in the Westminster symbols. work as an instructor, paster and author is known wherever Calvinism is known. His stalwart defence called forth many times in the past. The complaints advanced now against the Creed formulated by divines of the seventeenth century are not new to him, nor are the arguments urged by the advocates for a revision novel; again and again have they been met and repelled, but the novel part is that they are now advanced by those who are a part of the Church whose doctrines they oppose; formerly the attack was made by outsiders, but now it is led by Presbyterian

THREE REASONS FOR OPPOSING REVISION Dr. Shedd has written two strong articles against posed changes, and the other replying to the allegation of his critics that there are grave errors in the Con-fession. To a Tribune reporter who called upon him last week he said that he opposed revision for three

views of the present generation of Presbyterians w requires a different statement of the doctrines of

upon the subject of decrees, which is the point paricularly specified by advocates of revision, would be this would be a serious reflection upon the Scriptural knowledge and wisdom of the Church of the past. which uniformly repelled the charge of error on these Presbyterians found no fault, and in which they denied that there is error, whenever the allegation was made

abstruse docrines without resulting in any The following contribution may interest some of that would impair the existing harmony of the dethe first in the Katonah Handicap at a mile ear-olds, although the crushing weight of a sassigned to him, and he is expected to orses as Reporter, Eric, Madstone, Slugard from eleven to twenty-two pounds. But a good colt, the only really good and steadf his age that we have in America, and I

Captain Coster is enthusiastic in his praises of THE CREED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH. "In regard to my first reason for opposing a re-vision, I have explained the situation more fully in 'The Evangelist': 'The Presbyterian Church in the tion. He is ready to race, everything being on hand except the dates, which will arrive on October 25-His programme was issued Saturday. It is made up of sweepstakes, with \$500 and \$750 added, and their conditions are likely to give the poor mati's horse a chance. An extended notice of Linden Fark must be put off till next Monday. and sometimes difficult experience. The controversies in the beginning between the Old and New Lights, and symbol as severely as it is ever likely to be. But through them all both theological divisions were content with the Carfession and Catechisms as the Neither party demanded a revision on any doctrina points, and both alike found in them a satisfactory expression of their faith.

What is there in the Presbyterian Church of to-lay that necessitates any different statement of the doctrino of decrees, of atonement, of regeneration or of punish ment, from that accepted by the Presbyterian Churc of 1807 or 1780? Are the statements upon thes points any more liable to miscenception or misrepresentation by non-Calvinists now than they were fifty or a hundred years ago? Are there any mor weak consciences" requiring softening explanation and relaxing clauses in the Church of to-day than I former periods? And with reference to the allowable terian Church, is not a creed that was adopted an defended by Charles Hodge and Albert Barnes suffi ciently broad to include all who are really Calvinistic and Presbyterian in belief? What is there, we repeat in the condition of the Presbyterian Church to-day that makes the old Confession of the last 200 year inadequate as a doctrinal standard? All the succession and victories of Prosbyterianism have been ac complished under it. Success in the past is guarant same straight line REPELLING A CHARGE AGAINST CALVINISM.

"The advocates for a revision deny that God created any man on purpose to damn blu !"

"And I deay that there is any phrase or clause in the Confession which, when fairly interpreted by itcontext and other parts of the Standards, justifles tills suspicion. I say, without fear of contradiction, that I am supported in this denial by all the expounder every part of the State, and plans for systematic work and defenders of the Westminster Standards. I do not know of one who asserts that the phraseology con the sentiment that God creates men on purpose to

> "It is said that the rank and file of the Presbyterian Church are dissatisfied with the presen

> "If I supposed that the great majority of the Pressyterian Church are dissatisfied with their Standards. celleving that they teach or countenance errors of do trine, I would advise revision; not because I think that there are errors, and that the revision would b an improvement, but because I would have a Church honest and frank in saying what it believes."

> "Dr. Schaff, your colleague, Dr. Van Dyke, of and others, complain that there is no 'clear declaration n the Westminster Standards of God's infinite lov and willingness that all men should be saved?"

> Dr. Van Dyke is a conservative advocate of revision, and with much that he says I heartily agree. and if all of his associates were equally conservative and safe, there would be less hazard in the attempt to revise. But I utterly disagree with him in some points. Take, for instance, this proposition regarding the love of God. There are declarations scattered broadcast through the Confession and (atech'sms which teach explicitly the universality of the Gospel.

DENYING THAT MEN ARE AFRAID OF THE CREED "The charge is made that young men, the brightest in our colleges, are being diverted from the Presby terian ministry by the so-called hard doctrines of Cal-

"The exact reverse seems to be the case. The tide seems te be turning in our favor. Not in ten or fifteen years, at least, have there been so many young men in our seminaries. And if the charge were true, the Presbyterian Church will not be weakened by the loss of any man or any number of men who cannot subscribe to the Standards of the Church which have been found satisfactory for two centuries."

"If they cannot agree to everything contained in the Book, would you favor a loose subscription, as a remedy for the file complained of; that is, leave the Standards as they are, and when candidates of lax or unset led views present themselves for licensure of ordination, let them reserve certain parts which they cannot agree to sign. This is demorrabiling, and kills at isimplicity and godly sincerity. Better a thousand times for a denomination to after its creed than to allow its ministry to patter with works in a double meaning, than to permit an Arian subscription to the Vestminster Confession, a Calvinist subscription to the Articles of Wesley, a Restorationist subscription to the Articles of Wesley, a Restorationist subscription to the Articles of Wesley, a Restorationist subscription to the doctrine of endless punishment."

"Dr. Schaff says that he subscribed liberally to the Westminster Standards when he became a professor in the Union Seminary, after consulting with two prominent members of the faculty."

"In solded that statement and I failed to understand if, for according to the charter which governs the Board of Directors, no such thing as loose subscription is known. I have been a professor in this seminary for inventy-six years, and once in every five years, the Board of Directors, who themselves subscribe to the Confession, have summoned me before them, in accordance with the constitution, have required me to affine the Mestminster Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures."

WHAT WILL THE END BE!

" If the question of revision carries in the Presbyteries, what will the end be?"

"No living man can tell. And that is one of the points which I make against the whole matter. I am more interested in the abstract question of a revision than in the details of the problem. Revision is inexpedient, because there is no end to the process. It is like the letting out of water. The doctrine of the Divine Decrees is the particular one selected by the Preshytery whose request has brought the sub-lect of revision before the General Assembly. But this doctrine runs entirely through the Westminster documents, so that if changes were made merely in Chapter iii of the Confession, this chapter would be wholly out of harmony with the remainder. Effectual calling, repeneration, perseverance of the saints, are all linked in with the Divine Decree. The most cursory perusal will show that a revision of the Confession on this one subject would amount to an entire recasting of the creed."

"It seems to me that they are not counting the cost of their advocating a revision. In representing the Confession to be positively erroneous on two very important points, Dr. Van Dyke, for example, is proving too much. He is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He is virtually telling the opponents of Calvinism that they are correct in their aspersions on the Westminster symbol: in their aspersion that It is a hard and repellant system."

"The claim is unde that the theologians mainly are defending the creed in the present controversy."

"I think that this, too, is a faise claim. Only a day or two ago, I received a very strong letter from a leading pastor, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personally, commending my position and adding that the churches are alarmed over the prospect of a discussion of the revision of the Creed, and these theology, and the work of the Church will be indered, the union of the two great bodies of the flurch delayed, and unrest and uncertainty will prevail where there are now harmony and a steady points which I make against the whole matter

not understand ecclesiastical terms, and will mistake lighter yell of the debate, the influential Presbytery of New-York has decided to hold an interlocutory meeting when the subject of revision is under fire to call it a "meeting with closed doors." This proposition was opposed by some of the out-of-town orresponding members, not reporters, who desire o hear the elequence and the arguments of thair city brethren, and the result was that a vote of 23 to 22 decided to let in ministers and elders from neighboring Presbyteries, and to exclude reporters; it was not definitely stated that all the editors of the religious papers were to be debarred from hearing and reporting the debate, and so some of the proceedings behind the "closed doors" may become public at we are ashanied of what we are doing there, at we are trying to conceal something said ember of the Presbytery, who was not pressonate, to a reporter. It is a great mistake har the public from such an important meetings is not a matter where any present the said of the public from such an important meeting is not a matter where any present the said of the said cobar the public from such an important meeting. This is not a matter where any man's reputation at stake; it is the discussion of a question which interests every Presbyterian communicant where the papers circulate, as well as all the members of the various Presbyteries who are to take similar action on the Assembly's overture and naturally desire to know what arguments are advanced for revision and how they are answered."

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS IN MANY PULPITS. The members of the Protestant Episcopal Conven-on yesterday, as on last sunday, occupied many of he city pulpits of their denomination, Peabody, of Cambridge, preached in All Souls Church yesterday morning. At the Church of the Holy Spirit the Rev. Dr. Mahlon Norris Gilbert, Asdistant Bishop of Minnesota, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. William A. Walker, Bishop of orth Dakota, in the evening. At the Church of the Heavenly Rest Holy Communion was celebrated at 11 a. m. by the Bishop of Vermont. The Rev. Y. Perton Morgan, of Cleveland, prescried the sermon, in the evening there was a meeting in behalf of foreign missions, at which addresses were delivered by the fley, Dr. Langford, and the Rev. Henry D. Page, of Japan

At the Guild of the Iron Cross, a church working-At the Gulld of the Iron Cross, a church workingmen's society, a special service was held, at which the
Rev. Dr. Holland, of St. Louis, presented. The flev
Dr. William D. Walker, Bishep of North Dakota, and
the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Neily, El holy of Maine, prescribed
yesterday at Grace Free Chapel, Founteeath st., between Third and Fourth aves. At St. Andrew's
Church, One-hundred and twenty seventh and One hundred-and twenty-eighth sts., near Fourth ave. Bishup
dred-and twenty-eighth sts., near Fourth ave., Rishup
dred-and twenty-eighth sts., near Fourth ave., Hishup
dred-and twenty-eighth sts., near Fourth ave.
Third, of Missouri, and Bishop Gillert, of Minnesota,
presched in the afternoon and evening. In Holy
presched in the afternoon and cycning, and redtwenty-second st., yesterday Bishop Randolph, of Virginla, and Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, preached.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL LETTER. Archbishop Corrigan has i-sued a pactoral letter, which was read yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in all the Roman Catholic churches within his jurisdiction. The occasion for this circular was the duty of announcing the annual Peter's Peuce collection," which means, in other words, the financial aid given by all those in communion with the Catho is Church for the support and maintenance of the

The letter, after reciting attempts made in Italy to reestablish the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, explains at length the arbitrary action of the Italian Government in probliding the cloud ion of a petition "that a more satisfactory state of affairs might be devised and the Poathf enjoy necessary freedom." Continuing, the sever speaks or the present depend on position of the Pope in Italy and concerns the course laken by the Government of that cauntry in restricting his liberties.

STATE WORKMEN ON A SPREE AT JOHNSTOWN. Johnstown, Penn., Oct. 13.-A large number of the workmen on the State for e. after being paid off yesterday, turned in to have a good time. Many of them were intoxicated, and the police had much trouble to keep order. The movement to collect money by popclar subscription, to continue the work of cleaning of the river, is grawing, and it is likely that a considerable fund will be raised. The necessity of this work has which teach explicitly the universality of the Gospel.

except no human creature from the offer of it, and exclude no human creature from its benefits. If the following statements, for instance, do not prove that God feels compassion for others beside the elect, what do they prove?

There is but one only living and true God, who is most loving, gracious, merelful, long-suffering, winter.

abundant in goodness and truth, the rewarder of those that diligently seek Him.

Repentance unto life is an evangelical grace, the destrine whereof is to be preached in season and out of season, by every minister of the Gospel, as well as that of faith in Christ. It is every man's duty to endeavor to repent of his particular sins, particularly. Every man is bound to make private confession of his sins to God, praying for the pardon thereof, upon which, and the forsaking of them, he shall find merey. Prayer, with thanksgiving, being one special part of religious worship, is by God required of all men. Prayer is to be made for all sorts of men living, or that shall live beceafer, but not for the dead. God is to be worshipped everywhere in spirit and in truth, and in secret, each one by himself, fod, in His Word, by a positive moral Commandment, binuls all men in all aces. The moral law is of use to all men, to inform them of the holy nature and will of God, to convince them of their disability to keep it, and of the shrdin politicion of their nature, to humb entem in the sense of their sin and misery, and thereby help them to a clearer sight of the need they have of Christ, and of the perfection of His obedience. The grace of God is manifested in the second covenant, in that He freely provideth and offerent to sinners a Mediator, and life and salvation in Him. The ministry of the Gospei testifies that whosever believes in Christ shall be saved, and excludes none that will come unto Him. God is able to scarch the heart, hear the requests, pardon the sins, and fulfil the desires of all. for all the Sunday services, and if the audiences still continue to increase, the trustees of the church will in all probability take active measures to have a large new church building erected for the people. The subject of the sermon yesterday was "The Almshouse." The text was from Judges, v. 20, "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." Mr. Dixon said in

The blea presented to us in this text, while highly figurative, is still a very simple one. Sisera was the chief captain of the hosts of Jabin, the tyrant, who was bolding israel in the chains of siavery. As the day of decisive battle approached, Nature joined her forces to the army of Israel, and the chosen people celebrated a great triumph. The river Kishon overnowed its banks and engulfed the army of Sisera, with his 900 charlots, in a roaring torrent of destruction, and in the morning this once proud General was carried from his couch with a nail driven through his head.

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. That is to say, the forces of Nature are in league with the eternal principles of truth and righteousness, and together they are working out the salvation of the world. Evil by its own nature and deeds exhausts and destroys itself. Good by its own nature increases and must ultimately triumph. Individuals, principles or systems that clash with truth and right have gone down, are going down, must go down!

Let us litt high above our heads as a gleaning torch these facts, and, exploring the depths of this dark problem of poverty, we shall see the signs of a coming salvation.

1. We find lirst that the very blackness of the

these facts, and, exploring the depths of this dark problem of poverty, we shall see the signs of a coming salvation.

1. We find first that the very blackness of the shalow of poverty is the harbinger of coming day. The very depth of this gloom creates the necessity—the inexorable necessity for light. The more intolerable this darkness becomes the more speedy must relief come. The greater its terrors, the greater will be the exertions of men to avoid it.

2. In the gloom of this shadow we stumble over a thousand failures of the past. These very failures bring us nearer to the day of salvation. We look at our charitable institutions to-day overwhelmed with the consciousness of their failure to meet the demands of the situation. We see pauperism apparently increasing instead of diminishing under their influence. We give our quarter to the tearful, pleading wretch, and return in an hour to see that our quarter has prostrated him on the wayside drunk, liut we do not despair. No, we will find the true way by-and-by. Well might Kepler exciain, "O! Almighty God, I am thinking Thy thoughts after Thee!" So we shall cry when at last the true solution of this problem of problems is found. Fallures! Oh, yes, we make them—but then success is built on failures!

THE COMPLEX CAUSES OF POVERTY. THE COMPLEX CAUSES OF POVERTY.

3. An examination of the complex causes of poverty also gives us the promise of better things. These causes I divide into two classes-internal and external

(a.) Internal are such as arise from within man and which he is solely responsible. I can give only for which he is solely responsible. I can give only two illustrations of this principle. First, take the case of virsue and vice. Each has its own reward. These rewards are fixed by the eternal decrees of God, and Nature echoes them. Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap. The man who wastes his time and money in drunkenness and riotous living must come to want and misery. The stars have said it. Vice carries in its bosom the dagger with which suickle is at last committed. Sin carries in itself the seed that will sprout and blossom on the grave of its victim. Yes, I waik along the highways of life and I see them lying by the wayside thousands pied on thousands, dead and dying. Who are they? These are the men and women who have fallen in a mad battle with the stars of Heaven! "Ignorance and vice

loss to soriety. You could not lasso such a man and drag him into heaven though you should hitch a Corliss engine to him. At the last moment he would slip the rope off his worthless neck and fall into per-dition. Take, too, the case of industry and sloth, God has decreed that in the sweat of his face man shall cat bread. The man who returns to obey this accree of industry, can not complain if he have no bread.

m is with the conviction that there are other at work over which the victim has no control. A crewith a babe in her arms came to the door of ristian woman one day in one of our great and asked for bread. She hastened to it. That little hollow-eyed hungry which the lady thought too young to what bread was, seized from the mother's a piece and downed it like some wild starving it. We are not surprised that the lady was overby the pittable sight, and burst into tears. The wing mother went her way to be driven to the it last in the mad crush of the world about her, we say this is all right, it cannot be helped they found another one dead the other day. The was cleanly swept, everything in perfect order, Shall we say this is all right, it cannot be helped yes, they found another one dead the other day. The room was cleanly swept, everything in perfect order, even to the clean bed on which the dead body lay. On the table was a short note that simply said: "Friends, forgive me. The struggle is too hard. I cannot endure it. I am so tired. I must rest." Yes, such things as these will make thoughtful men and women sternly ask if society is not somewhere in conflict with these same eternal laws of which we have spoken. Should such things be possible in a Nation of such enormous wealth as ours! In 1850—nearly ten years 200—we were worth \$44,000,000,000—more than enough to buy the Russian and Turkish Empires, the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, Denmark and Italy, together with Australa, South Africa, and all south America—lands, mines, effics, palaces, factories, shirs, flocks, herds, jewels, moneys, thrones, scentres, diadems and all—the entire possessions of 177,000,000 people." In short we could buy a hemisphere, and still have capital enough left with which to carve a new nation out of the wonderful West! With such wealth and so much want and misery, it is a serious question the social reformer puts, "Is our society an ideal one!"

FORCES AT WORK IN CIVILIZATION. Let us examine for a moment some of the forces

now at work in our civilization, and see if we do not find in them the hope of better things. (a) Take the rise and development of corporations (a) Take the rise and development of corporations. Their creation was a great blessing to society. But the power vested in them was abused by anscrupious men. Wrongs were committed. These wrongs gave high to elements that threaten the very life of the institution. Strikes and boycotts were the fruits of such almess. Strikes and boycotts have failed to solve the question because they contain principles in conflict with justice and right, and are therefore in conflict with the stars. Again and again have they reacted with fearful rebound upon their projectors. Curporations have been crippled and failed because they clashed with righteousness. Strikes and boycotts have failed because they have clashed with righteousness. Strikes and failer because they clashed with righteousness. Our of these conflicts and failures truth and right will emerge triumphant at last.

(b) Take the principle of our social and economic I for is composition, independence, individualism. To this principle we owe the marvellous development of If is compared principle of our social and economic this principle we ove the marvellous development of the age. But we see about us the evidences of the fact that this principle in economic life, has been over-reaching itself and therefore digring its own grave. In many quarters the struggle for precedence has become a mid fight for life.

DEFENDING THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. Much has happened and is happening around us very day to confirm the idea that we are drifting whether we will or not into a condition of Govern mental control. Not a single Congress meets that does not pass some new law that absorbs rights and functions hitherto held sacred to the State and Infunctions hitherto held sacred to the State and Individual. No Legislature meets in any State that does not put the pioughshare of laz into new soil. It is only a question of time as to when all the governing independent rights of the individual shall be merged into the whole representative code of law. As a member of the Legislature of my native State, filled with the great ideas of individualism set forth by Hesbert Spencer in his "Synthetic Philosophy," I bitterly opposed a law atming at the regulation of the press. The legislature solons wiped their spectacles and looked at me as though they thought I were a lunatic. They passed the law almost without a dissenting voice. I was as the voice of one crying in the widerness, and crying in an unknown tengue. I found that I had huried my little body against the drift of the agos, that I had struck my head against the sweep of a planet in its course!

The abuses of independence seem at last to be driving us into a state of interdependence. If we have so day a condition of society where it is possible for thousands to live without work, either as paugets or as heredizary millionalities, such a condition so for claying with God's laws, and the stars in their

or as herediary millionaires, such a condition so far clashes with God's laws, and the stars in their courses will fight against it, until it is adjusted upon the eternal decrees of industry.

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